

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XIX.—N° 1004.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

40 Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the State.

—VIZ.—

Elegant, Ofrich Feathers for Ladies' head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Alfo, Lutestrings, Sen-shaws, Pearls, Pee-Hings and Satins.

Elegant 64 Cam-bric and Jaconet Muf-lins, plain and figured.

Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bomba-zettes, &c.

Silk and other shawls.

Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine and other Cloths—Cafimers,

Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.

Fifth Linens and Muffin Shirting.

Patent Royal Cord.

Velvets, Thicklets, Corduroys & Confitu-tion Cords.

Silk Velvets for Collars.

Toiletets & Mar-tilles quilting.

Striped Dutchlands and Rose Blankets, Flan-nels, Baize & Cheeks.

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

Knives & Forks.

Tea Kettles, Delft;

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of he ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. STOR of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected to many cures with—A number of person have been cured by Dr. STOR and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated, which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.—

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804

TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobaccoist's business, are wanted immediately, by Godfrey Bender, High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Alfo—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality. tf MARCH 6, 1805.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose. H. C.

SALT WORKS.

I WILL rent two Furnaces at the Goose-Creek Salt Works, in Madison County, with convenient houses, for the accommodation of workmen &c.—The water is good, the wood convenient, and the terms will be very reasonable.

John Patrick. Madison, 1st Sept. 1805. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON, At the sign of the STILL, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the

Copper & Tin Manufactures, A collection of school & other Books, Latin, Greek and English.

Pinkerton's Geography, with a complete Atlas, Sugar tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alices, Cloves, —Ginger, Coperas, Madder, Indigo, Turkey Red Cotton, Brandy, Rum, Red Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines.

Alfo, Barks, Glauber Salts, and other Medicines.

N. B. Three or Four Apprentices wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,

A Handsome Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES;

And intends keeping

A Constant Assortment of

The Best Imported LEATHER,

From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

Hugh Crawford,

Main Street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bain's New Brick Houses.

N. B. HEMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.

BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the

subscriber for the SEASON of MARES

due to STIRLING, are requested to

make payment to Mr. ROBT. R. HALL,

who is hereby authorized to collect the same.

Wm. T. Banton.

Nov. 6, 1805. tf

JAMES HAWTHORN,

Tailor, & Ladies' Riding-Habit

Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and

Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity,

that he has commenced business in the

brick house opposite to Mr. Charles's

Printing Office, Main Street, Lexington;

where he purposes carrying on the

above business, in all its various branches. Those who may please to fa-

vour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the most

fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch. One or two smart Boys,

between the age of 10 and 15, will be taken as apprentices to the above business. tf

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1805.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale

for Cash. CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Wells, of the town of Dayton, or John Bradford of Lexington, who are legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNING; RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court

house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber intends leaving the State, and offers for sale the following property, with an indisputable title, and possession given immediately—

4 LAND, MILLS, &c.

That valuable and well known tract or parcel situated at the mouth of Tate's creek, 15 miles from Lexington, on the main road leading to Madison Court house, containing 1000 acres, or thereabouts, 250 of which is excellent bottom land, the remainder hilly, but well timbered; 80 or 100 acres cleared, part of which is well set with red clover and timothy. On the upper part of this tract is erected a Merchant and Grift Mill, both over-shot and double geared, with a pair of French Burrs and a pair of Laurel Hill stones. The house is large and convenient, being 50 by 40, with four floors, rolling screen, boulding cloths, hopper boy, hoisting and packing works, by water and in good order; the dam is new built entirely of white oak, hewed and filled with stone, not inferior in any respect to the best in the State—the situation is perfectly secure, either from back water or freshes in the creek—distance from the river, 1 1/2 miles, and no hill interfering. On the lower part of this tract, and about a half mile from the river is situated the saw mill, in complete order, and capable of doing as much business as any in the State. A good framed dwelling, kitchen and store house, with a number of useful cabins, and a large and never failing spring convenient.

A DISTILLERY,

within 40 yards of the mill, with over-head

waters, and two stills containing 250 gallons.

That celebrated full blooded Steel Horse

YOUNG BARONET.

Rising six years old, full 15 hands 3 inches high, was got by the imported Baronet, who was equal to any horse ever imported; old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, bart. got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snap, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great, great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a confederate filly; she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the duke of Rutland's Black Barb out of Bright's Roan. Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild Dair, her dam was imported with Wild Dair, by gov. Delaney—Wild Dair became so famous he was returned to England. Several brood mares with Baronet colts, and now with foal by the same horse.

CATTLE,

A small flock, among which are two valuable

Yoke of Oxen; a large flock of Hogs, 40 or

50 of which are fit to kill this fall.

As I intend positively to leave this State the ensuing spring, and not wishing to leave any property behind me, it will be well worthy the attention of any person inclining to purchase this kind of property; it will be sold at an under value, the whole together, or separate. In point of situation, there is no property of the kind in the State, that surpasses it. There is a thick settled, fertile country around it, where the greatest abundance of produce may be collected; the land abounds with good timber for boat building, and a very convenient spot for that purpose on the bank of the river Kentucky; boats for the Mississippi trade can be built, and loaded at the mouth of Tate's creek with more convenience, less expense, and greater dispatch than at any other landing on the river.

There is on hand a stock of well seasoned flour barrels and stuff dressed for a number more. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Elisha I. Winter Jr.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to RIDGELY and A. FISHBACK, FISHBACK & STEELE or J. FISHBACK, are requested to pay their respective accounts to col. Doolman, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

FOR SALE,

5,000 Acres of Land,

L YING in the county of Henderson, chiefly on the waters of Highland and Trade Water. I will sell the above land ery low for cash, horses, beef, pork whiskey or flour. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to me, living near Robertson's Lick, in the aforesaid county.

John Hopkins.

Sept. 3rd, 1805. tf

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

R UN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow

named

B O B,

aged about forty-eight years, five feet, eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and insolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Willson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD.

May 1st, 1805.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Lexington

on the 11th inst. a Bright

BAY HORSE,

About fourteen hands 3 inches high, with a black mane and tail, three years old last spring, no brand or mark that I recollect, except long bob'd tail, shod before, a natural trotter. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to me, shall be generously rewarded and all expenses paid.

Eng'd. Yeiser.

Lexington, September 16, 1805.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDEMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues his

Tobacco Manufactory,

in Lexington on Main Street, nearly

opposite Willson's Inn, where he has

furnished himself with all necessary

tools, and slaves of his own, so that he

can manufacture about twenty or thirty

thousand weight of Tobacco a year,

by which means he is enabled to sell on

the lowest terms for cash, or he will

give from three to nine months credit,

on giving bond with approved security;

he will also take orders in some good

store in Lexington, for goods. Persons

applying, may be furnished with the following kinds of Tobacco viz.

Chewing, in twists, pigtail of different

kinds, smoking tobacco of different

kinds, cut and in papers, seg-

gars, scotch and rappee snuff of

different kinds. The whole

of which he will warrant equal if not su-

perior to any manufactured in the State.

Lexington, Oct. 17, 1805.

N. B. A good price will be given for

one or two hogheads of good Kitefoot

tobacco. Any person willing to pur-

chase, can be supplied with tobacco of

the different kinds at the store of Jo-

seph Hudson opposite the Court House

in Lexington.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Maion circuit court, Sep. term, 1805

John Jackson, Complainant,

AGAINST

William Smith & Daniel Verner, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant William W. Smith, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said William W. Smith is not an inhabitant of this

Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant William W. Smith, do appear here on the third day of our next December Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, or that the same shall be taken as confessed—and that copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper, two months successively.

A Copy. Test,

Francis Taylor, c. m. c. c.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WAR-

FIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. F. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

MACCOUN & TILFORD,

Have received, and are now opening at their

STORE, on Main street,

A Large and Elegant assortment,

of well chosen, CHEAP

Merchandise,

AND STATIONERY,

Carefully selected in Philadelphia,

out of this year's Importation from

Europe, and the East and West In-

diies; they also keep a constant sup-

ply of MANN'S LICK SALT, best

Pennsylvania BARR IRON,

NAILS, WINDOW-GLASS,

PAINTS, and every Imported ma-

terial for building; which they are

determined to sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

Lexington, July 21st, 1805. tf

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully in-

forms the public, that he has lately opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

in that large, commodious building, on Main

street, lately occupied by the Bank, and near-

ly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lex-

ington, where he is prepared to accommodate

travellers, and others who may be so obliging

as to call on him, in the best manner. He is

constantly supplied with the most genuine li-

quors of different kinds; his bedding is exten-

sive, and attended to with care and from the

size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it

as commodious as any in the State; and as he

will always keep on hand a large quantity of

hay, oats, and corn, together with a good

officer, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled

to accommodate his visitants in every manner

that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.

Lexington, April 29, 1805. tf

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately

occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort;

where he is supplied with the best of liquors

and provisions of every kind. His stable is

well furnished with forage, and an attentive

ostler. From the arrangements made to accom-

modate his visitants, and the attention that will

be paid them, he flatters himself he will share

the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method

From the Palladium.

WE the undersigned, residing at Louisville, at the Falls of Ohio, having been appointed with others, managers of the Ohio Canal Company, and having observed with considerable attention, and with equal astonishment, the artifices and misrepresentations of a number of individuals, who as they pretend, have associated for the purpose of opening a canal at the Falls of Ohio, conceive it a duty which we owe to truth, and to the public generally, as well as to the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in us by the Legislature of Kentucky, to expose and detect the misrepresentations of this speculating junto, and to guard the public against their impositions.—In weighing the great object of preference, to be given to the two sides of the river, for the canal, the fact is now ascertained beyond all doubt, by actual observation, survey and mensuration, made by Mr. Jared Brooks, under the direction of the managers, a Gentleman every way qualified for that business, that the Kentucky side is the proper one for the canal. That the distance is infinitely shorter than it is on the Indiana side, that the depth will not be so great by one third, and that when done, it will better answer the purposes of navigation. It is also well ascertained, that the expense on the Kentucky side will be less than 200,000 dollars, and that it will cost upwards of 800,000 on the opposite side, the difference is enormous.

It appears that an association was formed under the disguise of patriotism, in the city of Washington, during the sitting of the last Congress, for the purpose of cutting a canal at the Falls of Ohio, and who have attempted to practice a most shameful imposition on the Congress of the United States, and to deceive and mislead the public judgment, as to the best side of the river for that great national undertaking. We are sensible that many of the Gentlemen of this association were, and still are actuated by the most pure and patriotic motives, but who have been deceived and imposed on, by a few hungry speculators.—to those our observations are not intended to apply.

We regret that in this publication, we are compelled for the purposes of truth, to make *personal observations*, but the nature of the case requires it, and when Gentlemen suffer their names to be used for the *ungenerous and unpardonable* purposes of deceiving the public, on a subject so extremely interesting, they deserve less respect than we are disposed to bestow on them.

The proceedings of this association, together with a number of documents, have been published, which contain the most palpable and glaring *mistakes*—We will take a view of them in the order they have assumed.—The first is an address from Benjamin Hovey, to his associates, who says—“That when he first viewed the rapids of the Ohio, it was his object to open a canal on the Louisville side, but upon examination, he decided in favour of the other side.” Now we assert, and that too upon the acknowledgements of Gen. Hovey himself, lately, to respectable Gentlemen, that he has never viewed the ground on the Louisville side. How then Gen. Hovey could, as a Gentleman, and a man of truth, make such a statement to his associates, on a subject so exceedingly important, we shall leave to himself to reconcile, and to that part of his friends associated in the same kind of misrepresentation. The next is a document from Messrs. Floyd and Gwathmey, about this we have but little to say, for to say the least, it is an unimportant ostentatious thing. The next document is from Jared Mansfield; this Gentleman says—“That the place pointed out by Gen. Hovey, appears to possess advantages superior to any other he has examined.” Whether he has examined the Kentucky side or not, he does not say; the rational inference however is, that he has, and if that is the idea intended to be conveyed, we can only regret that Mr. Mansfield had not been better informed. The next document is from the Secretary of the Treasury—this great and enlightened man, has only expressed his opinion as to the utility of that great undertaking, but very properly forbears to give a preference to either side. The next document is from Gen. Wilkinson, one of the associates; this pompous document is full of errors, but which we hope were not intentional; we would however submit it to that Gentleman himself, whether he ought not to have been better informed, before he ventured so decidedly, to make statements of facts, on a subject so very interesting, not only to his associates, but the public generally. The General says—“that he is happy to find that this great undertaking has attracted the enterprise of New-England.” How far New-England may be engaged in this enterprise, we know not; but if we may judge of that part engaged in it, by the sample they have sent us, and the impositions they have practised, all honest men will have reason to deprecate it—but Gen. Wilkinson says—“that he is fully convinced that the West, (or to speak more properly) the N. W. bank is the most favorable for a canal, for he speaks from personal observation, and that he grounds his opinion on the following facts—1st,

that the distance will be shortened one third. 2dly, the approximation of two deep ravines, which are greatly to facilitate the plan. 3dly, that the approach to the head of the canal on the West side, will be more easy than on the opposite side, from the depth of the water and the placidity of the current. 4thly, a capacious bafon, in which we find slack water, which is to receive the boats at the foot of the canal, and which forms a deep and secure harbour, at all seasons. And 5thly, that the West bank is best for water works.” Now notwithstanding the General speaks from *personal observation*, it unfortunately turns out, that in all his facts, he is most grossly mistaken. In the first place it is asserted, that the distance on the Indiana side is to be one third shorter. This is a most egregious mistake, for if the canal is taken the route contemplated by General Wilkinson, and is emptied into the capacious bafon of which he speaks, it will be considerably farther than on the Kentucky side; and what is still more remarkable, this capacious bafon is situated little better than half way the Falls; and the most tremendous and dangerous cataract lies below, the slack water too, in the bafon, happens to be a current, that runs at the rate of thirteen and a half miles per hour.

The object of a canal, we presume is or ought to be, to avoid the falls altogether, and if this is done on the Indiana side, the distance will be double that on the Kentucky side.—The third fact is, that the approach to the head of the canal on the Indiana side is the best, from the depth of the water, and the placidity of the current. Here, again, genl. Wilkinson is extremely deceived—the current on that side is extremely bold, infinitely more so than on the Kentucky side. The fifth fact is that the Indiana side is best for water works; we will not assert that it is not as good, but we confidently believe that it is not better. But we are really fatigued with the general's mistakes, and will dismiss this part of our subject, by observing that the truth is, that these document makers found they could succeed in their scheme of speculation, much better on the Indiana side, than on the Kentucky side; and therefore it is that they have so imprudently labored to make the worse the better side.

The next step is to petition congress for land; they first approach the senate, where it appears they had some friends and associates: the late Vice-President, Jonathan Dayton, an old veteran speculator, and John Brown, were of this number, and for the honor of the senate, we hope the only ones—the report of the committee (which was composed of messrs. Dayton, Brown, and Smith) was as may be expected, a favorable one. And here we cannot forbear to regret, that Mr. Brown who has served his country so long, and with so much honor, should have associated himself with this junto, and too at a time, when he knew the legislature of his own state, had taken up the subject, and had then actually incorporated a company for that purpose. That congress ought to aid in this great national undertaking, will not be questioned, but surely that aid ought to be given, where the canal can be cut for the least expense, and where when cut, it will best answer the purposes intended. Correct information should therefore be had.

The association is now incorporated by the Indiana legislature, and every effort has been used, by it to keep the law a profound secret; express orders were given to the printer, to suffer no person to see it, or have a copy of it except the members. And why, we would ask, has all this secrecy been observed; the reason is an obvious one. This law has at length been dragged into public view, which of itself furnishes complete evidence, that the real object of this company, is speculation, and not the public good; for a more shameful speculation never before met with legislative sanction. By this law, the capital stock is to consist of twenty thousand shares, at fifty dollars each; by the nineteenth section it is enacted “That so soon as one hundred thousand dollars in gold or silver, shall have been actually received or the value thereof in lands actually acquired in fee simple, on account of the subscription for said stock, it shall, and may be lawful, for the company to issue promissory notes, payable to any person or persons, his or their order, or to bearer.” The 22d section provides, that the canal shall be commenced within nine months, and shall be completed on the 1st day of December, 1811, and shall be sufficient for the passage of boats, drawing not more than three feet water. If these two sections, did not furnish complete evidence, that a canal is not the object of this company, the express, but unguarded

declarations of gen. Hovey and doctor Stephens, remove all doubt; they have stated to gentlemen whose veracity they will not question, that a canal was not their object, they might probably cut a mill-race, to meet the requisition of the law, but their main object was a commercial and a banking house. The great secret is, that a majority of this company, who hold a large proportion of the shares have subscribed in land, which although it may not be worth one cent per acre, may and no doubt will, be valued, so as to suit the purposes of the majority. These men will then make sale of their shares for cash, and in this way, probably obtain immense sums of money for land which in fact is worth little or nothing, and when the dividend is made, the man who has paid money will get land.—Many have subscribed from one to five hundred shares, who cannot raise as many dollars. Agents are now gone to the east. We have thus endeavored to discharge a duty, which we deem a sacred one—the public must decide.

GEO. WILSON,
JAS. HUNTER,
PETER B. ORMSBY.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

To Messrs. George Wilson, James Hunter, and Peter B. Ormsby,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR publication in the Palladium of the 18th inst. is evidently intended to impress the public mind with the belief, that you have acted from pure patriotic motives, and in the faithful discharge of a trust reposed in you by the Legislature of Kentucky; and that all those who favor the company incorporated by the Legislature of Indiana, are either deceived, or act from improper motives: that the public may have a fair opportunity of judging of the motives of the friends of each of the companies, I will make a few observations on your publication, and the documents to which you refer, as also on the communications made by the managers of the Ohio Canal company to the present Legislature.

I shall begin by noticing that the managers in their communication, give it as their decided opinion, that a canal for navigating the falls of Ohio, is of small importance compared to other advantages; their words are ‘But a much more important advantage from a canal, and one which the managers think has not been generally considered, is that which will inevitably result to the farming interest of the state, from the erection of merchant mills.’ They then go on to state their reasons for that opinion; They also enumerate the advantages that must result from iron works, manufacturing of cannon, anchors, ship work, &c. by means of a canal, in which opinions I heartily concur with them, as they were the leading ones on which the association on the opposite side of the river was formed. Now since we have agreed on the most important article out of which a difference of opinion has arisen, I will proceed to examine your publication, presuming, that although it bears an official stamp, it is not proof against truth and reason, without the aid of such harsh expressions as *speculating junto, shameful imposition, hungry speculators, &c.* It appears Gen. Hovey informed his associates, ‘that when he first viewed the rapids of the Ohio, it was his object to open a canal on the Louisville side, but upon examination, he decided in favor of the other side.’ Gen. Hovey has not published his reasons for deciding as he did, but I shall hereafter show he had such as ought to have influenced him to do so.

It is unnecessary to say any thing on the documents of Messrs. Floyd and Gwathmey, Jared Mansfield, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as you lay but little stress on them, but shall proceed to the document of Gen. Wilkinson, and without contrasting the enterprise of New-England with that of Kentucky, or attempting any national reflections, but what are indispensably necessary, shall endeavor to shew, that the general is correct, notwithstanding you have asserted ‘he is most grossly mistaken.’ The General says ‘the distance will be shortened one third,’ let any man examine the distance from the commencement of the rapids, below Jeffersonville, to the mouth of Cane run, and he will find the distance nearly, if not altogether one third shorter than from the mouth of Bear Grads to any part of the river below the lower landing. By examining the bend of the river into which Cane run empties, there

will be found not only *slack water*, but at most stages of the water, a perfect eddy, where boats may lie in the greatest safety: it is true that in very high water, the current beats against the shore below the bafon, and opposite Gen. Clark's house, when it would be somewhat difficult for a boat to ascend to the bafon; but in a midling or low stage, it is almost eddy from the mouth of Mill creek to the bafon, as the strong current is confined close under Goose & Rock Islands, which, as well as those through Goose island, plainly shew in low water, that there is very little fall below the mouth of Mill creek. In high water, boats can with difficulty ascend any part of the river; as to water works, I do not pretend to be a judge which is the best side, those who are, have given the preference in favor of the Indiana side, and you admit it may be as good.

I shall pass over your observations on the application made to Congress, and come to those made on the conduct of Mr. Brown; ‘and here I cannot forbear to regret,’ that the last opportunity Mr. Brown had, (in his public capacity) to render to his state an essential service, and which he attempted to effect, should meet with no better reward.

I admit Mr. Brown ‘knew the Legislature of his own state had taken up the subject, and had then actually incorporated a company for that purpose’—he also knew, as well as Gen. Hovey, that a company had been incorporated a few years ago, for the purpose of insurance, and that from the temper and disposition evinced by the popular leaders in the Legislature, that law would be repealed; they therefore knew no faith could, or would be placed in any act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, so long as an individual had such influence, as to destroy a charter he himself voted in favor of, without assigning a better reason, than that he did not foresee how it would operate in all its parts, and without the shadow of evidence that it had or could operate to the injury of the community, or an individual member thereof: these are the reasons that determined Gen. Hovey, &c. in favor of the Indiana side. Mr. Brown was well advised of the great advantages that would accrue to his state by opening the canal, and that it was not so material on which side of the river, as that it should be *speedily accomplished*. It appears that Mr. Brown has not been mistaken; for from the communication made by the managers to the present Legislature, few subscribers have been obtained, perhaps not one hundred; and why? because the people have no confidence in their Legislature. And pray Messrs. Wilson, Hunter, and Ormsby, will the late conduct of your Legislature inspire more confidence? Should the legislature adopt the measure recommended by the managers, and increase the capital to half a million, and invite the United States, the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York and Ohio, to participate in the business, can you flatter yourselves that they would not indignantly spurn such a proposition? Can you even hope that a single individual will add his name to your subscription list? If you can, I think I could pledge myself you will find yourselves deceived. No, gentlemen, most of those who have subscribed, will strike off their names from the list, and your project will fail; if therefore you possess a spark of that patriotism which you have attempted to ridicule, you will divest yourselves of your prejudice in favor of Louisville, and encourage the undertaking on the opposite side of the river; and if it is not the most eligible, yet the advantages to your state at large, will be nearly equal, if not altogether, what they would be on the Louisville side, and a certainty of the work progressing; any disposition in your legislature or any member thereof, to repeal charters, notwithstanding.

A YANKEE.

*Those Printers who publish the address, will please give this a place also.

REVIEW.

Travels to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and Return to Charleston, through the Upper Carolinas; containing Details on the present State of Agriculture and the Natural Productions of these countries; as well as information relative to the Commercial Connection of these States with those situated to the eastward of the Mountains and with Lower Louisiana. By F. A. Michaux, M. D. Translated from the French, by B. Lambert. 8vo. 356p. p. 7s. Mawman.

Continued.

Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the rivers Monongahela & Alle-

gheny is at present the staple for the commerce of Philadelphia and Baltimore with the western states, and also of the numerous settlements along the banks of the rivers on which it is situated. The Ohio is navigable from it to New Orleans, a distance of 2100 miles, and a very considerable quantity of the produce of the interior is by this means directly exported to the Antilles. The amazing extent of this inland navigation, and the effects which may be expected from it open a wide prospect to the political speculator.

“The navigation of the Ohio and the Mississippi is so much in use, that the distance from Pittsburgh to New Orleans is now known with great precision; it is fixed at 2,100 miles. The carrying boats generally require, in the spring, from 45 to 50 days to perform this passage, which two or three persons in a light vessel (*perogue*) can accomplish in twenty or twenty-five days.

“It is not perhaps known to many people in Europe, that vessels of a considerable tonnage are built at Pittsburgh, and on the Ohio. One of the principal dock-yards is on the Monongahela, two hundred toises from the last houses in the town. The timbers employed in their construction are the white oak, the red oak, the black oak; a species of walnut; the cluster cherry tree, and a species of pine, which is used for masts, and also for such parts of the vessel as require a little wood. Wood being in the vicinity, the expenses of construction are less considerable than in the ports of the Atlantic states. The cordage is fabricated at Leighton, or at Lexington, where two good rope-walks are established, which also supply the ships built at Marietta and Louisville. When I was at Pittsburgh, in July, 1802, there was a three-masted vessel on the stocks, of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, and a galliot of ninety, which were nearly finished. These vessels were to go down to New Orleans in the following spring, with a cargo of the productions of the country, and, before reaching the ocean would make a voyage of near 2200 miles. There is not a doubt but that, hereafter, vessels will be constructed two hundred leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, fifty above that of the Illinois river, and also in the Mississippi, two hundred leagues above the place where these rivers join it; that is to say, six hundred and fifty leagues from the sea, for in the spaces mentioned, their depths are as great as that of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, and it would be wrong to suppose, that, in time, the vast countries watered by these rivers will not be sufficiently populous to execute such enterprises. The rapid population of the three new western states, in circumstances infinitely less favourable, warrant this opinion. These states, in which, thirty years ago, there were scarcely three thousand inhabitants, have at present more than four hundred thousand; and among all the plantations, which on the roads, are seldom more than four or five miles asunder, it is very uncommon to find one, even of the most flourishing, of which the proprietor may not be asked, with confidence, from whence he emigrated, or, in the trivial language of the Americans, as if these vast and fertile regions were intended to be the point of concentration, and common country of all the inhabitants of the globe. Now, if we consider these astonishing and rapid ameliorations, what ideas shall we not form of the high degree of prosperity to which the western countries may attain, and of the great increase which the commerce, population, and culture of this country will acquire by the union of Louisiana to the American territory.”

From Pittsburgh, our author proceeded in a canoe down the Ohio. The navigation of this river is in the dry season considerably impeded by the numerous islands with which it is interspersed; but in the spring months and at the end of autumn it is navigable to vessels of three hundred tons burthen. From the extreme rapidity of the Ohio, the boats employed in its navigation are made of a square form, for the purpose of resisting the current, and to prevent them being hurried too precipitately along. The uncommon fertility of the banks of the Ohio promises to render that settlement very quickly, perhaps, the most populous and wealthy in North America. Our author mentions some instances of this superior fertility.

“The name of rivers-bottoms or flat-bottoms, is given to those low lands, covered with wood, lying between the foot of these hills and the sides of the river, and which are sometimes five or six miles broad. The greater part of the Ohio have also rivers-bottoms, which as well as those of that river, are of easy culture; but nothing equals, the fertility of the sides of the Ohio. The soil is a true vegetable earth, produced by the thick bed of leaves which are annually collected on the ground, and soon converted into mould by the humidity prevalent in these sequestered forests: but a considerable addition to the thickness of these successive beds of vegetable earth, arises from the trunks of the enormous trees destroyed by age, with whose slumps the surface of the soil is every where loaded, and which decay very rapidly. In more

than a thousand places of the territory. I have passed over at different periods, in North America, I do not recollect to have seen one which can be compared to this, in the vegetative powers of its forests. The best lands in Kentucky, and in that part of Tennessee, situated beyond the Cumberland Mountains, yield very abundant harvests, but there the trees do not attain a bulk or an elevation comparable to those on the banks of the Ohio. Thirty six miles before reaching Marietta, we stopped with a person who lives on the right bank: at about fifty paces from his house he showed us a plane tree, of which the trunk was swelled to a prodigious size at the height of two feet: we measured it four feet above the surface of the ground, and found it to be forty-seven feet in circumference. It appeared to keep the same dimensions to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, then it divided into several branches of a proportional thickness. No external appearance led to a belief that the tree was hollow, and I examined it as much as I could, by striking it in several places with a large stick. Our host offered, if we would pass the day with him, to show us others as large in different parts of the wood, two or three miles from the river.

At one of the halting places on the Ohio, our author met the governor of the province. The ceremonial and trappings of government are here unknown;

"At the time of my being at Marietta, Gen. St. Clair was governor of the state of the Ohio, a situation which he has held since the admission of the state into the union. In his journey from Pittsburgh to Chillicothe, his excellency stopped at the tavern where I lodged; but as he travelled in an old chaise and without a servant, he did not attract my attention. In the United States, the men who are called by the wills of their fellow citizens to exercise these important functions, do not, in any respect, change their manner; they continue to reside in their own houses, and to live as simple individuals, without shewing more ostentation, or entertaining greater expense. The emoluments attached to this office vary in each state: South Carolina one of the richest states in the union, gives its governor 4280 piastres, whilst the governor of Kentucky does not receive more than 12 or 1500."

At Gallipoli, our author found the remains of a French colony, composed of emigrants who had quitted their own country about twenty years before. They had been entirely unaccustomed originally to the hard labor of the Americans; nor had their early ideas taught them to find a counterbalance for the luxuries of France in the proud sentiments of personal independence. They were the only beggarly and wretched people our traveller seems to have met with.

The cultivation of the sides of the Ohio is as yet every where in its infancy. The wandering habits of the first settlers in all the inland countries, greatly impede the progress of cultivation.

"The sides of the Ohio, as well as of those rivers which fall into it, not having been inhabited, as it may be said, for more than eight or nine years, the Americans who have settled there have not yet much share in the commerce carried on by the Mississippi; which at this time consists of hams and pieces of smoked pork, brandy from grain & peaches, barrelled butter, hemp, skins, and some flour. They also send cattle to the Atlantic States. Little merchants, who supply themselves at Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and pass up and down the river in canoes, bring them small wares, particularly tea and coffee, and take some of their produce in return.

"More than half of those who inhabit the banks of the Ohio, are also the first inhabitants, or as they are called in the United States, first settlers, a kind of men who are unable to stop on the soil which they have cleared, and under pretence of finding better land, a more healthy country, or a greater abundance of beasts of chase, keep always moving farther, constantly directing their steps to the points most remote from every part of the American population, and establish themselves in the vicinity of the nations of the savages, whom they brave even in their own country. The bad conduct which they use to them creates perpetual quarrels, and frequently leads to bloody wars, which are always terminated by these people being made the victims, more because of the smallness of their number, than their want of courage.

"Before we arrived at Marietta, we fell in with one of these settlers, an inhabitant of the neighbourhood of Wheeling, who, like us, was descending the Ohio, and we kept together for two days. Alone, in a canoe of eighteen or twenty feet long, and twelve or fifteen inches wide, he was going to visit the banks of the Missouri, at a hundred and fifty miles from his mouth. The excellent quality of the land, which is reported to be more fertile than the banks of

the Ohio, and which the Spanish government at that time, distributed gratis; the multitudes of beavers, elks, and more particularly, of bison, were the motives which induced him to emigrate into these distant countries; from whence, when he had determined on a convenient spot to settle in with his family, he had to return, and seek them on the banks of the Ohio, which obliged him to make a voyage of fourteen or fifteen hundred miles, three times. His dress, like that of all the American hunters, consisted of a round waistcoat with sleeves, a pair of pantaloons, and a broad woollen girdle, of a red and yellow colour. A carbine, a tomahawk, a small hatchet used by the Indians to cut wood, and to complete the death of their enemies, two beaver traps, and a large knife, hanging to his girdle, completed his hunting equipage. One blanket was all his baggage. Every evening he encamped on the banks of the river, or passed the night by a fire, and when he judged the spot to be favorable to the chase, he penetrated into the woods for several days; and from the produce of his hunting, procured the means of subsistence, and obtained fresh supplies with the skins of the animals he had killed."

Such, our author observes, were the first inhabitants of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. They merely began the cultivation on various spots, which they repeatedly deserted. But succeeding planters, more accustomed to agricultural habits, completed with less labor what they had already begun.

To be Continued.

ARTS, INVENTIONS, &c.

The chief-d'œuvre mechanics in the nicnac way, is a carriage, made by Charles Etienne Louis Camus, Mechanic in Ordinary to Louis XV. and author of a work entitled "Elements de Mechanique." The following is a description given by himself of this little vehicle:—

"The space intended for this carriage to run was the table of the Council of Versailles. It was placed at the end opposite to where the arm chair of the King stood. In an instant the carriage set off of itself, the horses moved their limbs, raised them and walked forward, like other horses.—Arrived at the other extremity of the table, the coachman, who had the reins, drew them so as to make them turn. The carriage proceeded thus the length of the table a second time; but, in turning round, the coachman passed between the *escrutoire* of the King and the paper which was on the table; he found the spot precisely opposite his Majesty, and then stopped.—Immediately the footman, who was behind the carriage leaped off; a page, dressed *en buzzard*, alighted—ran to the door, and opened it; a lady descended from the carriage, advanced towards the King, made him a profound reverence, and presented a petition, equally natural and graceful. She waited just long enough for an answer, during which interval the little page played with the door, which he opened and shut alternately. Afterwards the lady, making a second reverence to the King, ascended her carriage, seating herself on that side from which she could see his Majesty. The *buzzard* shut the door, remounted his step, and seated himself as before; the coachman gave a stroke of the whip to the horses. The lackey, who had not yet mounted, ran after the carriage and leaped behind with much activity. The horses turned a third time round the corner of the table, again made a tour, still guided by the coachman, who whipped them from time to time. At last the carriage stopped of itself, in the same spot from which it set out, as if it was about to enter the coach-house after having finished its journey."

Mrs. SALLY MARSHALL, who died at Capt. Bullard's, at the mouth of Cumberland, on the 8th day of August last, forwarded a LETTER by some person, to Robert Carstarphan, her father, living about six miles from Lexington, on North Elkhorn, which letter has never come to hand. Any person knowing where it is, will confer an obligation on her relations by leaving it at this office, and they shall be handsomely rewarded by me.

JAMES CARSTARPHAN. December 5th, 1805. 6t

Clarke county. TAKEN up by William Calmes, A Chesnut Sorrel Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, four years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus, S, and also his legs white as high as his knees; has a bald face, and a scar on his left fore leg; appraised to \$19 10.

Also one other Sorrel Horse, four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, a bald face, branded on the near buttock thus, S, the off hind foot white; appraised to \$21. Also, a Pale Sorrel Horse, three years old next spring, 14 hands 3 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, and a few white hairs on the right side; appraised to \$21. October 12, 1805.

The above appraised before MQ ty Joseph Cambs esq.



"True to his charge— He comes, the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back." LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 5.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. a fire broke out in the Store of Mr Jas. Kelly of Paris, which destroyed goods to a considerable amount, before it could be got under.

One of the Indians who passed through this town a few days since, died near Washington. He was of the Sioux tribe. From Frankfort we learn, that the Governor has returned the Bill, to repeal in part the law incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, with his objections. What effect the Governor's opinion may have on the members of the Legislature is uncertain; but from the complexion of parties on the passage of the Bill, there is but little doubt but a constitutional majority will be found in each house, to pass it without the approbation of the Governor.

The Citizens of this town, have signed a petition to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, for a Branch to be established in this place. The Petition we understand, is not to be forwarded, until the Bill concerning the Insurance Company, shall have finally passed.

By yesterday's Mail we received no papers from the Eastward farther than Chillicothe; consequently the late intelligence in this day's paper, is obtained through the papers of that place. Why the Eastern Mail should be detained every week at Chillicothe, is to us very unaccountable; but certain it is, our dates from Washington City, ought to have been up to Nov. 21.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 25

THE interesting question respecting the Lexington Bank, has now been decided on by both branches of the Legislature, and every part of the act incorporating the Insurance Company, which authorized the establishment of a Bank, repealed. On Saturday last the question on the final passage of the bill was taken in the Senate, and the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Crutcher, Desha, Ewing, Grant, Hickman, Hubbard, Logan, Pemberton, Parks, Richardson, Slaughter, Thompson, Williams, White, and Waters—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander Bullock, Clay, Henderson, Hunter, Moore, Payne and Savary—8.

In the House of Representatives the votes on the final question stood thus: Yeas—Messrs. Arnold, Baker, Ballard, Bartlett, Beauchamp, Blackburn, Boswell, Brents, Caldwell, Cock, Collier, M. Daugherty, Ewing Field, Flournoy, Ford, F. Grundy, J. Grundy, Guthrie, Hampton, Helm, T. Kennedy, T. T. Lory, W. C. Lory, Lowe, M. Miller, A. Morgan, D. Morgan, Payne, Phelps, Ray, Russell, G. C. Tompkins, Trappnell, Walker, Woodruff, and Young—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ballenger, Bell, Bullock, Clay, Coffey, Craig, Hardin, Johnson, A. Kennedy, Kercheval, Marshall, Scrogins, South, Taylor, G. R. Tompkins, C. Tompkins, J. Tompkins, and Welch—19.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

We have just received by the ship Hardcastle, London papers to September 23. They inform us, that Count Stragonsky, the Russian minister in England, had received orders to depart immediately on a mission to the Court of Madrid, which has for its object to relieve Spain from the tyranny of Bonaparte, and it is believed, the minister is empowered to act on an emergency.

That troops were marching from every quarter; a general movement had commenced amongst the French troops; the camps on the coast of Boulogne, amounting to one hundred thousand, had broke up for Strasburgh; and that the French force marching from Hanover, Holland and Boulogne, to the Rhine, were not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men, besides the reinforcements they may receive from the interior.

That the preparations of Austria and Russia appeared to be still more formidable. In the camp of Lintzalone, near the frontiers, the Austrian army, when joined by the troops on their way from Mickendorf, would amount to one hundred thousand men; the Russian troops which were marching from Poland to Austrian Silesia, Moravia and Bohemia, (exclusive of the armies in the Tyrol, in Italy, the Ionian Islands, and several encampments in the interior of the Austrian dominions, and on the borders of Switzerland,) were said to exceed one hundred thousand men; and that the preparations were unparalleled for activity and vigor.

A secret expedition was fitting out in England, much more formidable than any ever sent from that country.

Having received and given translations from the Paris Journals to the 11th September; most of the circumstances above detailed, are familiar to our readers. When we come into possession of our regular files of London papers, which we expect to do in the course of this day, we shall be able to present to the public, a connected series of events, not altogether uninteresting, though not of the first importance.

It seems, at the moment the Emperor Napoleon was directing the march of his legions towards the Rhine and the Po, he sent a note in his own hand writing, to the Emperor of Germany, his "dear Brother;" the substance of which is thus stated in a Dutch official paper.—"The Emperor of the French is on the point of undertaking the expedition against England. In this intention, and depending entirely upon the peace made with Austria, and the other powers of the continent, he has assembled on the coast the greatest part of his troops from Italy and the Rhine, and has almost entirely evacuated Switzerland."

"It was therefore, to his infinite surprise, that his majesty learned, that great movements had taken place among the Austrian troops in Italy, in the Tyrol, and towards the frontiers of Bavaria. His majesty consequently thinks himself not only justified, but also, obliged before he executes the great enterprise in question, to require of the Court of Vienna a positive declaration relative to the object of those measures, and its further intentions, that in case the reply be not satisfactory, the Emperor of the French may postpone the expedition against England, and repair to the Rhine, with his whole force, for the purpose of compelling Austria to preserve the peace of the continent."

The receipt of this note had been acknowledged at Vienna; and the only effect it was said to have produced, was the acceleration of the warlike movements in Austria. The active intercourse of couriers was notwithstanding, kept up between the two Imperial cabinets. The French and Dutch troops were well on their march to the Rhine, at our last dates. They were marching in the order of battle, in columns, at the rate of about twenty miles a day. The Austrian troops were on the alert, and apparently ready for the combat.

A very powerful and well appointed expedition was, at the last date, on the eve of sailing from Great Britain and Ireland.—According to accounts derived from official authority, it would comprise eight regiments of heavy horse; eighteen regiments of light dragoons; and thirty three battalions of infantry, making a force of nearly fifty thousand strong. The commander in chief of this force had not been named: report had fixed on the Duke of Kent, (who had lately been promoted to a field Marshal,) with Lieut. Gen. Lord Cathcart, who served in this country during the revolutionary war, and in Flanders; and Maj. Gen. Sir John Moore, who also served in America, Holland and Egypt; and was wounded in the latter country; for he is second and third in command. Other accounts say, the chief command will be invested in Sir John Moore, who has recently been promoted to the rank of General. It was not known on what particular service these troops were to be employed; but from the great proportion of cavalry, it was conjectured they were not destined to any very distant point—rather than Naples. A fleet of transports had been sent to Tonnigen.

The expedition under gen. Craig, at Malta, it was said, had received orders to join the Russians at Corfu: Russia was collecting and embarking troops on the Black sea to reinforce those at Corfu, with the consent of the Ottoman Porte; which, it was also said, had granted leave to the Russian troops, in case a deficiency of room should be found in the Seven Islands, to occupy one of the Turkish provinces in the vicinity.

There is an article by the way of Halifax, [Nova Scotia] which says, that a British ship had spoken an American vessel, the captain of which informed that Spain had declared war against the United States.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte and child arrived at Baltimore on the 13th inst.

We have, says the National Intelligencer of Nov. 13, just now been informed that orders have been given by government for a detachment of marines to proceed to New Orleans without delay. And that the New-Orleans station will be guarded by a number of gun boats.

The frigates lately arrived in Hampton roads from the Mediterranean, are ordered to cruise off Sandy Hook.

Gen. Eaton arrived at Norfolk, the 10th inst. He received particular attention from all the respectable characters in that town and Richmond. He left Gibraltar the 26th September, at which time it was believed generally that a continental war was inevitable. Whilst there he had the curiosity to review the Spanish encampment through an excellent spy-glass. They appeared to him more like flying camps than regular encampments. They have no heavy artillery, and it seemed to be a romantic conjecture that they had any design of attacking Gibraltar.

Lord Nelson had joined the blockading squadron before Cadiz.

Gen. Eaton has given it as his opinion, that the next intelligence received from the Mediterranean would announce the invasion of Sicily.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

We are confidently assured, that the government of Spain, so far from authorizing the capture of American vessels, have recently is-

sued circular orders to all their officers to treat the American flag with particular respect.

Capt. Schillings, from Holland, brought papers to the 14th September.—Like the French and English papers, they appear pregnant with war preparations.—The French emperor has lately sent as messengers, Gen. Duroc to Berlin and Marshal Lannes to Vienna.—Such men would not be the bearers of ordinary messages.—The French troops on the Rhine, were said to amount to 19,000 men; who were headed by Bonaparte in person.

There is in one of them a letter from Riga, which states that general orders had been given for assembling an army of 280,000 men, and that a fleet was lying ready for sea, of 28 sail of the line.

BALTIMORE, November, 8,

This morning was fixed upon for the execution of O. Williams, alias J. W. Thompson, at a quarter past eleven he was conducted to the gallows. One of the Clergymen then delivered an address to the spectators, and offered up a prayer.—another Clergyman followed him.—The culprit having then made his supplications to heaven—the cap was lifted from his head—and he addressed a few remarks to the multitude—which being concluded, the officers were preparing to discharge their duty by executing the sentence of the law—when a reprieve was handed to the sheriff—and he was conducted back to his place of confinement.

Kentucky Insurance Office, 4th Dec. 1805. A QUARTERLY meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their Office, on Wednesday, the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President & Directors. John L. Martin, Clk.

Be Faithful to your Friend, and Equitable to all Men.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he deems it a duty incumbent on him, to inform them that he cannot make as good bricks as he has hitherto done, for the common price that bricks sell for at this time; but that he will make as common bricks as have been made of late, which he will sell as cheap as any brick-maker in this place, provided that a special contract is made for such, and not otherwise. I also inform my old customers, that I will make the best, or better bricks than have been made of late years for a reasonable price, not doubting but that there are some who would deem it a crime to discourage a good workman.

JOHN BOBBE. Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1805.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r to the estate of G. Madison dec. Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT on Saturday the 7th Day of December next, I shall attend at the Lexington Library Room to settle with those shareholders who are in arrears, and to receive the half years Contribution, that becomes due on that day. As the prosperity and importance of the Institution depend on the punctuality of its Members, it is presumed, that the strictest attention will be paid to this hint.

BENJ. STOUT T. L. L.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from my plantation, about four months since, a likely

Dark Bay Filley, two years old last Spring, supposed to be with foal, neither docked nor branded. I will give the above reward to any person who will return her, or give such information as will enable me to get her.

W. Warfield. Fayette county, Nov. 20, 1805.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

100 Acres of first rate Land, WITHIN two and a half miles of Lexington, on Strode's Road; about 40 acres cleared, with tolerable improvements; upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, together with a few other fruit trees; well watered. If not disposed of by the 1st of March next, will rent. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber within three miles of Lexington, near Genl. Levi Todd's.

Andrew F. Price. Nov. 20th, 1805.

Taken up by Fleet Howard, of Jefferson county, near the Court-House. A CHESNUT SORREL MARE, with a small star in her forehead, thod all round, four feet three inches high, four years old, appraised before me, this 18th day of September, 1805, to Ten Dollars.

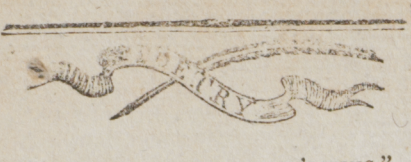
John Metcalf J. P. J. C.

TAKEN up by Mathew Manan, one small

BAY MARE, three years old thirteen hands and one inch high, branded thus T with a W

few white hairs in her forehead, trots natural; appraised to 30 dollars, by Jesse Bennett and Dillen Bridges; posted on my books October the 18th, 1805, one of the commonwealth's justices of Fleming county.

Jere Spurgen.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

ORIGINAL.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MY friend Anacreon, informed me, that he almost involuntarily wrote the following lines, on hearing the relation of a similar circumstance, and by inserting them in your paper, you will oblige
D. Bradford Esq. J. L. H.

"BUT AH! THE CRUEL SPOILER CAME."

OFT I beheld the lovely fair,
But never without a pleasing glow,
As Nancy's beauty none could share,
So none can now describe her woe!
A heart serene as summer's morn,
A mind unsullied as the rose,
A face no charms could more adorn,
A person form'd for soft repose;
And virtue, firm as Dian's arms
Was Nancy's once—But ah! the thought!
Strephon beheld her lovely charms,
His manly form her glances sought.
Love kindled in her artless breast,
The flustering lover fann'd the fire,
With him alone she could be blest.
His bosom flam'd with warm desire,
His solemn air, enchanting voice,
Aured her in the deep laid snare—
"How would my heart," said he, "rejoice,
"If I was bound to you my fair."
"Oh! could you feel what rends my heart,
"What love for you my breast consumes;
"With me you'd join, no more to part,
"Till Heaven's eternal mandate comes."

Her crimson cheeks her heart betray'd,
Her glowing eyes bespoke her flame—
"Your love," said she, "is ill repaid,
"When I confess I feel the same."

"Angelic fair!" Strephon replied,
"H'mental joys our love shall grace,
"Heaven has decreed you for my bride;
"But shall we part and not embrace?"

Poor Nancy's bosom, love possess'd,
Sensations felt unknown before;
She sunk, resistless, on his breast!
And innocence was hers no more!!!

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

CROSS READING.

Run away from the subscriber a few days past—a house and lot and one hundred peach trees.

A lady not long since was suddenly attacked with—a most violent fit of feeding.

At a late superior court, twenty lawyers were found—drinking rum most immoderately.

A young lady, newly married, swallowed—a company of light infantry.

Ten thousand hogheads of tobacco have been—lately inoculated for the small-pox.

Three milch cows—are cruising off Cape-Hatteras.

The fever and ague is now—offered for sale on moderate terms.

At a late entertainment one of the dishes consisted of—a large corn-field, and twenty negroes.

A large bowl of turtle soup was lately—forced by three men on horse-back.

The next inferior court will meet in—a large cask of whiskey.

I WILL give 1s. 3d. per pound, for cleaned combed

HOGS' BRISTLES,

At my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross Streets; where I carry on the
Brush Making Business

In all its branches; where the public can be supplied with as good BRUSHES as any imported from Philadelphia. As this business is of great utility to our country, it is hoped, that every good citizen will encourage this business, by attending to, or order their domestics to attend to the taving of the Bristles, at the time of cleaning their hogs. Their being sealed is of no injury to them. I still carry on the WHEEL and CHAIR making business, as usual.

ROBT. HOLMES.

Nov. 18th, 1805. 3m

Mr. DELISLE,

(From Paris in France.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he offers for sale,
AN ELECTRIC MACHINE,

with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electric Machines of all sizes, Pamatick Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Also Oars, Broad and Small Swords, Surgeons' Instruments &c &c

Mr. Delisle continues to electrify those afflicted with the Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.

Lexington, Nov. 26, 1805.

Scott County, Sci.

Taken up by Henry Bellows, living about four miles from Georgetown, on North Elkhorn, A BAY HORSE COLT, about two years old, supposed to be about thirteen and a half hands high, a small white spot on the back part of each hind foot, no brand perceivable, appraised to 25 dollars.
A Copy. Test.
Saml. Shepard, J. P.

Sept. 23, 1805.

12 PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER.

JOSEPH GREEN,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that with the assistance of a Gentleman lately from London, he has commenced the making of

Patent Pinano Fortes,

With additional keys; which from simplicity of action, brilliancy of tone, equality of touch, and excellent quality of standing long in tune, are allowed by the first professional men, to be far superior to any before invented.

J. GREEN having observed, that Piano Fortes constructed in the usual way for this country, are not calculated to resist the effects of so changeable an atmosphere, has manufactured the above instruments of solid materials, upon such a secure plan, as to remove all doubts of their durability.

Orders addressed to him at the Manufactory, on main street Lexington, (where a specimen may be seen,) will be thankfully received.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 1805.

HART & BARTLET,

just imported and are now opening, a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they can venture to assert are as well bought, and which can and shall be sold as low as any ever brought to the state. They will receive in payment cash, tobacco, hemp, or hog's lard in hand; but from the many disappointments they have met with in collecting for their last year's sales, they are determined to credit none.

26th November, 1805.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Fayette circuit, at their June term, 1805, in the suit in chancery, wherein Wilson C. Nicholas and Samuel Smith are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of George Nicholas dec. are defendants, we the subscribers, commissioners therein named, will on Saturday, the 18th day of January next, at the door of the court house in Lexington, proceed to sell for ready money, the HOUSE and LOT whereon the deceased resided at the time of his death, and the FARM of 250 acres near Lexington, which the deceased purchased of Charles Wilkins—agreeable to the directions of said decree.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
WILL. MORTON,
WM. MACBEAN,
ALEX. PARKER, } Comrs.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1805. 6w

LOFTUS NOEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The Subscriber has for sale an excellent Coachee with Harness, on low terms for cash.

TAKEN UP by William Telford, living in Scott County, near Georgetown, one HORSE COLT,

One year old last Spring, a Strawberry roan, white hairs in his forehead, the hind hoofs white, with some black stripes, a scar on the fore leg near the shoulder, neither docked nor branded; appraised to twenty five Dollars.

JNO. THOMPSON.

Sept. 21, 1805.

BARGAINS FOR SALE—

An in LOT on High Street, on which is a Log Houie, Brick Kitchen—and Stable; in possession of Mr. Marth.

ALSO.

An in LOT on High Street, corner of Spring street, under Poil and Rail Fence.

ALSO.

One Acre of Pasture on High Street in the rear of Jno. Fisher, and P. D. Robert's in Lots.—For particulars apply to

W. Macbean.

November 13, 1805.

GEORGE SHINDLEBOWER, Barber, Hair-Dresser and

Peruke Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will be at all times ready to attend to any commands in his business at his shop, one door below Mr. Wilton's Tavern, on Mulberry Street. He is completely prepared to tatch the crowns and smooth the chins of all those who may be in need of his services, having engaged an assistant from Europe.

"Who can shave—"

"Good God! how he can shave."

Lexington, Nov. 27, 1805.

Harrison County, Sci.

Taken up by Hugh Newell, living on the South Fork of Licking near Eckler's mill, ONE SORREL HORSE COLT two years old this Spring, two white feet, a blaze in his forehead, docked, and branded on the near buttock with, I. L.,—appraised to 15 dollars. before me, this 15th day of July, 1805.

John Berry.

GEORGE ANDERSON, HAS just received by the barge Ann, James H. Riddle master, from New-Orleans,

20 boxes Brown Havannah Sugar,

6 do. White do. do.

7 barrels Loaf 14 do.

99 doz. of Long Cork Claret,

3 tons of Campeachy Logwood.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or approved indorsed negotiable Notes, at 30 and 60 days. Lexington, K. Sept. 7th, 1805.

N. B. All those indebted to George Anderson, will please come forward, and pay off their respective accounts, as no longer indulgence will be given.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named CHARLES, whom the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first e-lapement in September or October 1803, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1804, where he remained until March 1805, at which time, Robert Childress, took him on board his boat, to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayau Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His clothing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in any jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.

Thomas M. Green.

May 19th, 1805.

13 FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and flock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needfess to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

14th John Rogers.

7 FOR SALE,

2000 Acres of Military Land, In Barren county; which has been known by the name of the Blue Spring Grove. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty will be made. For terms apply to the subscribers near Lexington, or at Frankfort during the terms of the Court of Appeals or Federal Court.

JAMES HUGHES.

October 15, 1805.

I will rent my Office in Lexington.

8 J. H.

REMOVAL.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH.

20 TAILOR,

HAS removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion—He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servant.

12m Lawson McCullough

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.

WHEREAS the suit that has been depending between the Trustees of the Transylvania University and the Surveyors of this State, in the court of Appeals, has at length been determined in favor of the said University, for the one fourth of the fees from each principal Surveyor. It is therefore earnestly requested, that all those Surveyors who are now in office, as well as those that have been in office, will come forward to Lexington, and settle up their respective amounts as quick as possible, as the urgent demands of the University will admit of no delay.

Samuel Blair, T. T. U.

Lexington, Nov. 18, 1805. 3w

Wanted to Lease, FOR three years at least—A FARMER COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at a mile from this place.—Enquire at this office.

WOODSON WREN, HAS removed his STORE to Mr. Geo. H. TEGARD N's Framed Houie, on Main Street, next door to Melira. Saul, & Geo. Trotter's Store; where he will continue to keep

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Suitable for this Market.

He is authorized by Joseph Charles, to sell his BOOKS in the same house, where his customers may be supplied as usual. Students may be supplied here with CLASSICAL BOOKS on the lowest terms.

Lexington, October 29, 1805.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, on Friday or Saturday night last, from the farm of the subscriber, in one mile of Woodford Court House, with

A BAY HORSE; About 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high, in good or, and shod all round; he is a coarie, fleshy bay horse, with a large star in his forehead, as far as I remember, two hind, and one fore foot white; switch tail, and thick bushy mane; paces and canters well for a horse of his appearance—I will give the above reward for the horse, on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone.

Benj. Temple.

Oct. 28, 1805.

F. Downing & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they continue the

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS,

In all its branches: Papering, and decorating apartments in the most finished style. They undertake likewise Gilding and Japanning—Old waiters &c. japanned anew. They have added to the above mentioned branches, that of making new, and repairing old Looking Glasses. They have received an elegant assortment of Gilt Borders, for pictures or looking gla's frames—They continue to take shaded and cut profile likenesses with the physiognotrace, at their shop, opposite to Mr. Pope's office; where for the use of persons living at a remote distance, will be found, all sorts of paints, ready ground, and fit for immediate use, on the shortest notice, together with new brushes. All such persons by giving the subscribers the dimensions of what they desire to be painted, may be accommodated with a sufficient quantity of paint. They have also, always on hand, a quantity of PUTTY.

Three or four APPRENTICES to the above business, coming well recommended, will meet with encouragement.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

500 acres Military Land, lying on South creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnorvorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M. Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber).

JOHN JORDAN Jun., Lexington Kentucky, } January 13, 1805.

20 WANTED, SOBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed

Driving the Mail Stage from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

TWO APPRENTICES Will be taken by

JOHN JONES,

At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street, Lexington, October 16, 1805.



JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler, Cap & Harness Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Main street, and as he is furnished with an assortment of the best materials, and has in his employ some of the best workmen, he flatters himself from the quality of his work, the moderation of his prices and assiduity to business, to merit a share of public patronage.—Those who may please to favor him with their commands, can be furnished with Ladies Saddles with Hog skin, buck skin, and plush seats—Gentlemen's best do. made on English Trees and chiefly English Leather—Elastic Saddles—do. shaf. ed.—do. inlaid with Leopard skin—Common Saddles—Plated Bridles with guard, half guard, dakes' branch, bit and bradone, Portmouath sharp and snaffle bits—Common Bridles—Martingales & Collars—Plated stirrups—Riding whips—Sawarow, guarded and plain spurs—Horsemen's caps and holsters—Fire buckets on an improved plan—Portmanteaus—Valises—Saddie bags—Carriage, Waggon, and Cart Harness, &c. &c.

October 17th, 1805

TOBACCO WANTED. CASH will be given for 2 or 3000 weight of Tobacco of last year's crop, by

Peter J. Robert,

At his tobacco manufactory opposite the Bank, Lexington, Octo. 4th, 1805. 1f

Wanted Immediately, A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH

That understands his business, to whom generous wages will be given.—Enquire at this office.

Pittsburgh Warehouse.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE,

On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any GOODS; that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for Storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may ascend or descend the different rivers, and care will also be taken, (wherein he may be requested to forward Goods,) to send them by experienced and honest boatmen. He will also attend to the

Commission Business,

Which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

A Handsome Assortment of DORSEY'S IRON,

which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly

A Handsome Assortment of PROBST'S CASTINGS.

Thomas Cromwell.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.

New-York State Lottery,

For the improvement of Roads, WILL positively commence Drawing in the city of New-York, on the third Tuesday in December next—Highest Prize

20,000 Dollars, and less than two Blanks to a Prize.

Tickets and Shares To be had at the Permanent and Fortunate Lottery Offices of

G. & R. WAITE, No. 64, & at No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York;

Where was sold in the last lottery, and forwarded in letters by post, the highest prize, 25,000 Dollars, to a gentleman in Baltimore—another of the capital prizes to a gentleman in North-Carolina—another in Virginia—another in Georgia—another in Long Island, (N. Y.) and another in Massachusetts; besides several in former Lotteries to persons in different parts of the Union.

Present Price of Tickets & Shares. Whole tickets \$7 1/4 Quarters \$1 87 Halves 3 62 1/2 Eighths 1

Distant adventurers, by enclosing Bank Notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, may have tickets forwarded them to any amount, with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success.

Tickets will advance on the first of December next.

New-York, October 1805.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

F. Jordan jr. N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J. Irvington, January 23, 1805, 1f